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One of the finest and most up-to-date Hotels in the Metropolis. Situated in Sharia Soliman Pasha, the very centre of the healthiest and most fashionable quarter. Stands in its own grounds with garden and lawn tennis grounds at back. Over 350 rooms and 5 saloons. Magnificent salle à manger. Handsome covered promenade verandah, 87 yards long. Highest class cuisine, electric light throughout, and lifts. English comforts, rooms and apartments at prices to suit every one. For further particulars apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Cairo. 26839—80-11-906

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## NEW VICTORIA HOTEL, Opening early in June.

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Specially built in 1904 for a first class Hotel with every modern comfort. Magnificent Dining-room, Saloons Smoking room, Private Dining rooms, large Verandahs and Garden. Electric light. MODERATE CHARGES. Telephone No. 370.—Telegraphic Address: NEW-VICTORIA—RAMSES. Ten minutes by carriage or Palais tram from Sidi Gaber. C. F. RAISIG, Manager.

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*Larola*

Will entirely Remove all ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, HEAT, IRRITATION, &c., in a very short time. IT KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE at all seasons, and is DELIGHTFULLY COOLING and REFRESHING.

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"TOUCHES THE SPOT"

In all cases of cuts, burns, bruises, chafes, sores, ulcers, open wounds, and similar ills of the flesh anoint with Homoecea on linen or lint.

Homoecea for bruises, bites, stings, swellings, sore throat, face-ache etc., gently rub and cover with Homoecea on linen.

Homoecea is antiseptic, soothing, and healing.

Homoecea allays inflammation, initiates cure.

Homoecea is the most wonderful relief and cure for piles known.

Homoecea Embrocation is for rubbing of in pains of all kinds, rheumatic pains, strains, stiff joints, neuralgia, etc.

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Promoted by the Raghu-Lodge No. 51 in aid of the widow and five children of the late Sergeant-Major D. S. SMITH, Royal Engineers.  
to be held at the GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL.  
(kindly lent by the Management for the occasion)  
On SATURDAY, 16th JUNE, 1906, at 9.30 p.m.  
Under the distinguished patronage of THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CROMER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.  
and Major-General G. M. BULLOCK, C.B., Commanding the Army of Occupation.  
President of Committee: A. D. ALBAN, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul.  
Treasurer of Fund: Lieut.-Colonel A. M. MANTILL, Roy. Engs., C.B.E. in Egypt.

## PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats Numbered P.T. 20.—Boys unnumbered P.T. 40. Tickets can be obtained from the Grand Continental Hotel; Shepherd's Hotel; Mr. Felix Powell, Turf Club; Mr. Plunkett, Au De Rouge, and all the Military Barracks.

## La bonne Gardienne!

C'est la maman qui, soucieuse de conserver la santé à ses enfants, s'enquiert d'un remède honnête et renommé pour y avoir, de suite, recours en cas d'urgence. Elle sait que la maladie rôde continuellement autour du cercle familial pour s'y introduire à la première occasion et s'attaquer à l'un des siens: mari, ou enfant, ou même à elle. Aussi, dès que, vigilante gardienne, la mère décele l'approche traitresse de la maladie sous quelque forme que ce soit:



RHUME, TOUX, BRONCHITE, FLUXION DE POITRINE, AFFECTIONS de la GORGE et des POUMONS, INFLUENZA, DÉPÉRISSEMENT, FAIBLESSE, TROUBLES DE DENTITION, SCROFULE, ECZÉMA, PERTE D'APPÉTIT, RACHITISME, ANÉMIE, PAUVRETÉ ou IMPURETÉ DU SANG, elle doit s'empresse de recourir en toute confiance à

- L'EMULSION SCOTT -

remède souverain qui, mieux que tous autres, saura défendre sa famille et la favoriser d'une parfaite et robuste santé!

EN VENTE CHEZ TOUS PHARMACIENS ET DROGUISTES

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA  
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	...	...	...	...	...
Force of Anemometer	...	...	...	...	...
State of Sea	...	...	...	...	...
Barometer corrected	...	...	...	...	...
Evaporation	...	...	...	...	...
State of Clouds	...	...	...	...	...
During 24 hours	...	...	...	...	...
ending 8 a.m.	...	...	...	...	...
Max. Temp. in the shade	...	...	...	...	...
Min. do.	...	...	...	...	...
Humidity of the air	...	...	...	...	...
Heat of the sun	...	...	...	...	...
Moon rises	...	...	...	...	...
sets	...	...	...	...	...

REMARKS:  
There is no change in the weather conditions. A light easterly wind prevails. The barometer shows a downward tendency.

## OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.  
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	20	23	Maroua	48	23
Suez	37	23	Athara	44	29
Helwan	30	24	Snaki	38	28
Ghiseh	37	21	Khartoum	44	30
Assiut	47	23	Wad Medani	—	—
Assuan	45	31	Duim	43	28
Wady Halfa	44	24			

## FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of Sea.
Trieste	760.2	Almost calm	20	Calm
Malta	761.1	Almost calm	22	Moder.
Brianza	759.4	Moder.	33	Rather calm
Athens	757.5	Almost calm	—	Very slight
Lima	761.0	Almost calm	28	Slight

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
June 6 Full Moon	11.13 p.m.	4.53
13 Last Quarter	9.54 p.m.	4.53
22 New Moon	1.8 a.m.	4.55
29 First Quarter	4.19 p.m.	4.55

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## The Egyptian Gazette

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## The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1890.

Editor and Manager R. SNELLING

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIF.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1906.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

The report on the working of the Suez Canal in 1905 presented by Prince Auguste d'Arenberg to the Board of directors shows that a slight diminution was noticeable in the Canal traffic of the past year. In 1904—4,337 vessels, with a net tonnage of 13,401,335 metric tons, paid fr. 113,176,947 in canal dues, the receipts under this head amounting in 1905 to fr. 110,624,893, paid by 4,116 vessels displacing 13,134,105 metric tons. Of these vessels 2,484, displacing 8,356,940 tons, were British, 600 German, and 272 French, Holland and the Austro-Hungarian Empire being fourth and fifth in the list respectively. The year's passenger traffic was large, though the numbers were not equal to those recorded in 1896, 1900, and 1901, 252,691 persons passing east of Suez or west of Port Said. Of these 96,637 were civilians, 45,075 pilgrims, and the remainder soldiers. In the list of troops of various nationalities passing through the canal we notice a record of 39,397 Ottoman soldiers, a large figure, but one that falls far short of the estimates of imaginative contributors to the home Press, who assert that 100,000 troops left Turkish ports for the Yemen in 1905. Allowing for 12,000 men in garrison in that province at the outbreak of the rebellion, for 18,000 sent to Akaba by the Hadj railway, for 7,000 taken across the Nejd by Ahmed Faisi Pasha, we reach a total of 37,000, while of the 39,000 odd who passed through the canal, some were undoubtedly sent to the Hadj to relieve time-expired men, while quite 5,000 sick and wounded were sent back from Hodeida in the autumn of 1905, making a total for the Yemen of about 65,000.

Of the shipping companies, the P. and O. leads in the race, with 1,053,400 tons of traffic, second come Messrs. Alf. Holt and Co., with 759,900 metric tons, followed by the Elder, Smith, and Co., the Messageries Maritimes, N.D. Lloyd, Clan Line, Hamburg-Amerika, and Austrian Lloyd. Despite the increase of the average dimensions of ships frequenting the Canal, transits have been effected with remarkable rapidity and with a still more remarkable freedom from accident. Against 43 per thousand accidents in 1885 only 17 per thousand were reported in 1905, and the effects of any such accidents will henceforth be minimised by the decision to station a tug at Suez similar to the very powerful vessel of that class that has been stationed at Port Said since 1899. One accident which occurred in 1905 receives special mention; we refer of course to the Chatham accident. The details of this accident and of the heroic but necessary remedy employed are fresh in the minds of our readers, but we imagine that the difficulties that followed the explosion have not been sufficiently realised. On this subject we read on p. 7 of the report that "the progress of the dredgers was checked at every moment by masses of iron which were encountered and had to be removed by shears, a task that often involved two or three hours' delay.... To clear a navigable channel... no less than 18,000 cubic metres of sand, etc., had to be dredged up with over 400 tons of iron, including fragments that weighed from 80 kilos to 90 tons." Between Oct. 8 and Oct. 11 109 vessels passed through the Canal without accident or incident, and the report very properly commends the energy and devotion of the personnel. At the same time we miss any reference to the Egyptian Government, which rendered invaluable assistance to the company in a moment of considerable anxiety and danger.

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## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## Attempted Suicide.

M. Faure, the Frenchman who recently attempted suicide at Alexandria, is now out of danger.

## Hashish Seizure.

The Coastguards at Port Said have confiscated 22 sacks of hashish which a native of the town was endeavouring to smuggle.

## The Charge against M. Floury.

M. Floury, late of the Khedivial Hotel, who is charged with defalcations, has chosen M. de la Pommeraye as his counsel and had an interview with him this morning.

## Mission to Japan.

"Al-Lewa" publishes extracts from messages sent by several Egyptian notables, in regard to the organization of a religious mission to Japan. Many natives seem to desire the speedy departure of a Moslem mission.

## P.O. Savings Bank.

The sums deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank during the month of May amounted to L.E. 43,784, and the withdrawals to L.E. 36,764, leaving the amount deposited on the 31st May L.E. 280,975. The number of new depositors during the month was 1,266, bringing the total up to 50,771.

## An Outlaw.

News comes from Constantinople to the effect that the Ottoman Criminal Court has condemned Mr. Arthur, ex-inspector to the Beyrout vilayet, to three years' imprisonment for making off to Egypt and attending many anti-Turkish meetings held in Cairo. Mr. Arthur has also been deprived of his Ottoman civil rights.

## Turkish Schools for Syria.

"Al-Abram's" correspondent at Constantinople writes that the Ottoman Government has decided to establish a University in Syria for Christians, and also medical, commercial, and law schools, with a view to preventing Syrians from receiving their higher education in European schools, which weaken their loyalty to the Ottoman Empire.

## Murder in the Hamamili.

Two Greek seamen from a Turkish boat met yesterday evening in the Hamamili quarter and after a heated discussion over a matter of money, came to blows. One of them, by name Stavro Spiro Silavotis, stabbed his companion, named Nikola Metexa, with a knife several times in the breast, killing him on the spot. Stavro was arrested and the body of the murdered man taken to hospital for a post-mortem examination. The Government authorities have since held an enquiry into the circumstances of the crime. It is still unknown whether the two Greeks are Ottoman or Hellenic subjects.

## Presentation.

Another quiet but interesting ceremony took place last Friday at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Alexandria, when the British members of the Bar, both past and present, presented Mr. William Chevalier (for 43 years Registrar of H.B.M.'s Consulate) with an address, beautifully worded and written on parchment, in recognition of his long services, and for his obliging conduct and courtesy towards them. The presentation was made by Mr. Richard Wilme, barrister-at-law, in the presence of several of his colleagues and members of the consular staff, and was accompanied by a very appropriate gift.

## Model Schools for Fayoum.

Under the auspices of Major Blood, supported by the Moudir of the Fayoum, a model village school has been built in the village of Kalamia, and was formally opened on the 9th inst., in the presence of the local notabilities. This model school, which has about seventy pupils of both sexes, marks a new era in the history of public education in the Fayoum, whose scholastic institutions were remarkable previously, as our correspondent justly observes, for incompetence, dirt, and flies. A radical reform has been introduced in this respect; henceforth, as in the case of the present school, care will be exercised in the choice of healthy sites and competent teachers. According to the new plan boys will go to school for half a day and will go to work in the fields the rest, so that they should not get unaccustomed to working in the sun.

## A Comedy of Errors.

Under the Theodizing of 'he Sultan's Troubles in the Yemen,' a correspondent contributes to the "Globe" of June 5 a column and more of what might justly be described as being almost the greatest collection of inaccuracies that could be compressed into the space of a column. For the disillusionment of such as may have—unfortunately—read this article, we must make the following contradictions. First of all, Abd-el-Wahabi appeared at the end of the 18th century, not forty years ago. Hilmi Pacha never went to the Nejd; nor is the "Imam" of Mecca Hamid-din I. Abi the fifth Imam is unknown to history. Possibly the writer means Zeynal Abi-din (the Jewel of the Servants of the Faith). No expeditions have been sent by the Sultan to Oman, nor was there any necessity for them to go to Bagdad, Mossul, Medina, or Mecca, which are already garrisoned by the Sultan's troops. That 85 per cent. of the Turkish troops sent to Yemen perished is an exaggeration, and it is untrue that they are surrounded at Menakha. The victorious Imam is said to have declared himself Caliph and Commander of the Faithful as long ago as April, 1505, and since August, 1905, has been always moving, and is said to have been assassinated. The Sultan is not a Seljuk but an Ottoman Turk.

## NATAL REBELLION.

## IMPORTANT CHIEF KILLED.

DURBAN, June 11.  
Colonel Mackenzie has partly succeeded in surrounding the rebels in Mome Valley. An important chief, Mellokarulu, and 350 others were killed. A captain of the Transvaal contingent and a Natalian officer were killed and eight whites wounded. There are now 5400 whites in the field and the Natal Government is raising 200 more in Natal and 500 in Cape-town. (Reuter)

DURBAN, June 12.  
The enemy's casualties in the fighting with Colonel Mackenzie amounted to 400. Many were shot up trees, from where they threw assegais. (Reuter)

## FIGHTING THE HOTTENTOTS.

## GERMAN TROOPS KILLED.

BERLIN, June 11.  
Two officers and eight troopers were killed and ten wounded in routing 250 Hottentots, on the 3rd instant. (Reuter)

## LIBERALS AND THE NAVY.

## POLICY OF RETRENCHMENT.

LONDON, June 11.  
The "Daily Telegraph" announces that the Government has decided to abandon one of the two constructions of the Dreadnought class, commencing in 1906, according to the programme inherited from their predecessors. The Navy Estimates for 1907 show a further decrease. (Reuter)

## SIR E. CLARKE'S SUCCESSOR.

## ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 11.  
The City Conservatives have selected Sir Frederick George Banbury to replace Sir Edward Clarke.  
It is understood that the Hon. Heneage Legge, Conservative Member of the City, is resigning, and that the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton will be a candidate for the vacancy. (Reuter)

## ANTI-HUNGARIAN DEMONSTRATION IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, June 11.  
20,000 Clericals and anti-Semites, headed by the anti-Semite burgomaster named Lueger, made a violent anti-Hungarian demonstration outside the Hungarian Delegation building, of which they smashed the windows.  
The police dispersed them. The Austrian Premier afterwards called on the Hungarian Premier and expressed regret at the occurrence. (Reuter)

VIENNA, June 11.  
Ten thousand Christian Socialists have passed a motion hostile to Hungary, and have smashed the windows of the building of the Hungarian Parliament Delegation. The Emperor expressed his regret at these occurrences to Mr. Vekirle. (Havas)

## PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE.

ROME, June 11.  
A service of beatification of a Spanish Saint took place at St. Peter's yesterday. It was very sparsely attended, although many thousands had been invited, owing to the report, apparently well accredited, that some French Anarchists were plotting to assassinate the Pope.  
Extraordinary police precautions were taken. (Reuter)

## TERRORISM IN POLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.  
The terrorism in Poland continues.  
A Burgomaster and a high official at Sielence and the Chief of Police at Bialock have been shot dead. (Reuter)

## RUSSIAN CONSULS IN KOREA.

TOKIO, June 11.  
Russia has agreed to her Consuls in Korea receiving exequaturs from the Mikado. (Z)

## SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, June 11.  
M. Moret has re-formed the Cabinet. (H.)

## A Home Comfort.

Everybody who wants to save money and trouble should buy a "Voldump" Washing Machine. It saves 75% of time, soap and fire, and washes and disinfects linen in a simple operation of 20 minutes and is guaranteed not to spoil clothes. Free lessons given to purchasers. Come and see for yourself at offices of Saba Abd Ennour & Co. 26 Coptic Church Street, Alexandria. 27961-124-9

## LOSS TO THE EMPIRE.

## DEATH OF MR. SEDDON.

## SUCCUMBS TO HEART FAILURE.

SYDNEY, June 11.  
Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, is dead. He had been in Australia arranging for preferential trade and other matters. He sailed yesterday morning for New Zealand and died in the evening of heart failure. His ship has returned. (Reuter)

LONDON, June 11.  
At home and in the Colonies the news of the death of Mr. Seddon has everywhere evoked the warmest tribute and deep regret at the Empire's great loss. (Reuter)

SYDNEY, June 12.  
Mr. Seddon's body has been embalmed and taken by steamer to New Zealand. At the request of the Commonwealth, the naval authorities granted the use of a warship, but meanwhile the steamer containing his remains had sailed. (Reuter)

The Right Hon. Richard John Seddon was born at Eccleston, Lancashire, in 1845, his parents being the late Thomas Seddon, and Jane, nee Lindsay. Educated at Eccleston Hill School, he emigrated to Melbourne in 1863 and after working as a gold miner in Western Australia and California, decided to remove to New Zealand, where his vigorous and brusque character rapidly brought him to the front. In 1879 he entered the New Zealand Parliament, and his advance was thereafter rapid. He was successively Minister for Immigration, Minister of Education, and Minister of Defence; but he may be said to have made his mark first as Minister of Labour, in which capacity he succeeded in carrying a number of measures of a strongly Socialistic tendency. Premier during the Boer war, he played an active part in the organisation and dispatch of contingents to the Transvaal, and on the conclusion of peace visited England for the Coronation of H.M. King Edward VII. Politically he was an advanced Radical—almost a Socialist—a vigorous Imperialist of the Chamberlain school, and something of a Jingo. His speeches, which were numerous, were marked by a rough if genuine humour, a great power of appreciating any given situation, a daring outspokenness, and a florid and robust style which, if it grieved the parist, delighted the man in the street. Occasionally injudicious he was, none the less, respected for his astonishing energy and vigour, and his death leaves a gap that will be hard to fill.

By profession a mechanical engineer, he was an hon. life member of the Geographical Society of California, Associate of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities. He represented New Zealand at the Conference of Colonial Premiers held in London in 1897 and 1902, and became a Privy Councillor in 1897. He married in 1869 Louisa Jane, daughter of Capt. John Spotswood, and leaves three sons and six daughters.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Yesterday's plague bulletin records a fatal case at Port Said.  
During the week ending June 10, 1906, 15 cases of plague were reported from the whole of Egypt, viz., three in the Samalout district (Minieh), one at Port Said, four at Alexandria, and seven in the Deshna district, Kenah province. Fourteen deaths are reported, two at Samalout, one at Port Said, four at Alexandria, and seven at Deshna. Five persons were discharged as cured, and ten remain under treatment.

From January 1 to June 10, 1906, 851 cases were reported, against 73 in the corresponding period of 1905 and 579 in the corresponding period of 1904.

## SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The results of the Secondary Certificate examinations are published in Monday's "Journal Officiel." Certificates have been granted to 366 candidates, 109 on the Scientific and 257 on the Literary side. Highest marks were obtained by Mohamed Abboud, Tewfik school, who obtained 147 1/2 marks out of a maximum of 190. Of the Government schools, the Khedivial Secondary school sent up 222 candidates, of whom 134 passed; the Tewfik school, 128, of whom 87 were successful, and Ras-el-Tin 70, of whom 45 were awarded the certificate, a very good proportion.

Of the private schools represented in the examination the Cairo College des Freres, with 15 successful candidates out of twenty, did best, the College de la Sainte Famille getting 11 successes out of 15 candidates.

483 candidates took the English course, of whom 255 passed, while the French course attracted 257, of whom 111 were finally successful.

We are glad to note that not a single candidate was expelled from the examination for cheating, and that only two absented themselves from the examination.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman S.S. Fabian sailed from Malta last, and is due here on Friday morning.

## LAKE MENZALEH.

## KARPOOTY TO MATARIEH.

The inhabitants of Port Said who have not taken this trip can have no idea of the pleasure to be derived from it. Leaving Port Said at 8 a.m. the tram from the Greek church lands one alongside the steamer at Karpooty, promptly at 9 a.m. the vessel gets under weigh, and passing numerous fishing boats and natives fishing in a very primitive manner, (wading up to their necks and splashing with sticks to scare the fish into the nets), one arrives at Matarieh at 12 noon. Here the traveller steps into a new world. English money is unknown, and if one might venture to say so, English or rather Port Said prices also; an excellent lunch of fresh fish and bottled beer may be enjoyed at a very moderate price. The railway station at Matarieh is decidedly primitive, but a large amount of traffic appears to be doing, and when the service of steamers with Port Said is put into thorough working order and more steamers put on (at present there is only one steamer each way daily) there is no doubt an increasing and lucrative business in fruit, fish, and merchandise will be done.

The steamer returns from Matarieh at 2.15, arriving at Karpooty at 5.30, thus enabling the traveller to arrive back at his hotel at Port Said with a healthy appetite for dinner by 6.30 p.m. after a most enjoyable day spent in the open air.

Under the able control of Mr. Jackman, the engineer at Matarieh, and with Mr. Paschkes, and Mr. Wm. Davison, at Rasahna, the latter of whom has recently arrived from the Fayoum, and is already making his personality felt, the landing place at Rasahna is rapidly approaching completion, and steamers will shortly start from Rasahna instead of Karpooty.

This line of steamers, connected by tram with Port Said, and by rail at the other end with Mansourah and Lower Egypt, will doubtless prove a valuable connecting link, and by utilising Lake Menzaleh Sir John Rogers and his fellow shareholders will, besides benefiting their own pockets, add considerably to the extension of business and pleasure traffic in Lower Egypt.

## FUNERAL OF ALY BEY FAKHRI.

The funeral of the late Ali Bey Fakhri, Counsellor at the Native Court of Appeal, took place at 4 p.m. yesterday and was attended by a large concourse of people, including all the notabilities of Alexandria. Among them we noticed, an A.D.C. of the Khedive (representing His Highness), the Counsellors of the Mixed Tribunals, the Judges of the Mixed and Native Courts of First Instance, the president of the Municipality, the Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Justice, the Director General of Customs, the scholars of the El Orwa El Woska Society, with their band, etc., etc.

The vice-president of the Mixed Tribunal delivered an oration at the cemetery in French, praising the great qualities of the deceased and the valuable services he had rendered to the Mixed Courts.

## INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

On Saturday evening an important session of the Blue Cap's Pride Lodge, M. 107, the military lodge of the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was held at Alexandria, under the presidency of Bro. R. Ireland, C. J. The attendance of officers and members was highly satisfactory.

The programme of the evening consisted of a paper entitled "Conscription," by Sergt. Major Williams, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The essayist dealt in a lucid and masterly manner with the many phases of the question, pointing out the advantages which would accrue to the British people were their sons all instructed in the use of the rifle, and the security in which we could rest in the event of invasion. He pointed out the interest evinced in military training by the Earl of Meath, Lord Roberts, and others, which went to demonstrate the fact that conscription, or something akin thereto, was necessary at the present juncture.

The paper was left open for discussion. Opl. Gerome lead off in the negative side, and contended that the move was too radical. Bombr. Smith replied in the affirmative, and the following also took part in the discussion: Opl. Wiltshire, M.M.P., Loc. Opl. Craig, Bombr. Webb and Smith, S. Slingsby, and Loc. Opl. Ireland. The essayist replied, and on a show of hands "Conscription" was carried by a majority.

A discussion on temperance reform was afterwards inaugurated, in which the officers and members of the lodge and a few friends took part. During the discussion the ineffectual injury resulting to men through drink, if even of only a moderate character, was pointed out. The cause of all crime of a serious or minor character in civil and military life, particularly the latter, where laws are more stringently enforced, was drunkenness, said the speakers.

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## TRADE COMPETITION IN EGYPT.

## NEED FOR ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

Hard-and-fast rules in petty details of business are, the "Manchester Guardian" points out, regarded by the British Chamber of Commerce in Alexandria as contributing to the diversion of trade from British firms. The Chamber cites a case in which an Egyptian customer, in forwarding a substantial order for goods to a home firm, inadvertently omitted to stamp his letter. The Chamber would have thought it incredible that in these times of international competition any manufacturer would venture to annoy a customer for the sake of a few pence; yet in this case the English house added a surcharge on their invoice for the under-paid letter. It goes without saying that this annoyance created the worst possible impression on the Egyptian customers and their business friends in England. Perhaps the English firm in question had been inattentive readers of Lord Cromer's speech before the Skippers' Company, when he said: "We must remember that we have to compete with the foreign merchant not only in respect of quality but also as regards tact, judgment, and conciliatory address." All of these are as much mercantile as they are diplomatic qualities. Of course it may be said that the charge was a fair one, but this is hardly a justification of policy. It is not uncommon in the English home trade for those who are brought into immediate relations with customers to complain of the precise formalities of the clerk or cashier, who may be a dry, statistical person, with no idea of the value of judicious concession in promoting business.

## THE SILVERTOWN REFLOATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Suez, Monday.  
The cable ship Silvertown was refloated yesterday at high tide with the assistance of the tug Robust, after having discharged 500 tons of rice. She is now moored in the North Basin taking in her cargo, and divers are examining her keel. She will enter the Canal in a day or two.

## CAIRO PRINTERS' STRIKE.

On going to press we hear that the composers of our contemporary "Les Pyramides" have gone on strike, owing to the refusal of the proprietor to accede to their request for an 8-hours day.

It is stated that the composers of the other European journals published in Cairo have announced their intention of going on strike as a mark of sympathy, and a wire received to-day states the strike has already begun.

## A. S. C.

The following is the programme of music to be performed by the band of the R. Dublin Fusiliers on the A.S.C. ground on Thursday, for the first day of the racing:—

March—Liberty Bell—Sousa.  
Overture—St. Patis Roi—Adam.  
Valse—A Greek Slave—Jones.  
Selection—Reminiscences of Verdi—Godfrey.  
Serenade—The Warblers—Wood.  
Selection—The Toreador—Monckton.  
Romanca—Chant sans parole—Geckaiskowsky.  
Valse—The Choristers—Phelps.  
Selection—Véronique—Messager.  
Tarentelle—L'Original Napolitaine—Julien.  
Khedivial Hymn.  
God Save the King.

A. FAWCETT, Bandmaster.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Prince Djemil Toussoun and Youri Pacha have been elected members of the Cercle du Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

We are requested by the British Agency to contradict the report that Lord Cromer recently visited the Abou Matamir testah.

The Sirdar, accompanied by Lewas Henry Pacha and Bernard Pacha, has arrived in Cairo and visited the Ministers and Advisers. Sir Reginald Wingate will remain in Cairo till the 23rd inst., when he leaves for England.

Captain H. B. Protheroe-Smith, 21st Lancers, officer commanding the Military Mounted Police in Egypt, and Capt. A. Loveland, 1st R. Dublin Fusiliers, have been granted leave of absence on private affairs.

We understand that Mr. John Fabri and Mr. William J. Whitfield, of H.B.M.'s Consulate, Alexandria, have both been promoted in the Consular service.

H. E. M. the Tzar has conferred the gold medal of St. Anne on Constantin. Eff. Youssef, dragoman to the Russian Consulate-General in Cairo.

Shukri Effendi Ghabben, the well-known Syrian poet, left for Paris yesterday accompanied by his wife.

## ABBAS THEATRE, CAIRO.

## MEFISTOFELE.

So much was expected! And yet one cannot entirely blame any part of the performance. It served perhaps to bring out by contrast the chief points of the work and its scheme. Briefly, as given at the Abbas Theatre, it was Italian, with great charm and sweetness in certain parts, and obvious failure in the rest. We may as well praise first of all. Faust (Signor Carli) excelled himself. The part could hardly have been bettered: above all, his tone was a delight: the sharp clash, often apparent when he has to take low notes, was for once almost wholly absent. The orchestra and chorus—in what we may call the *Faust* music—were quite good. Elena was good, Wagner better than usual, less harsh. Now comes Mefistofele, and the orchestra as a whole. Mefistofele was a disappointment. Signor Baccioni, after all, had not the voice; and he kept to the Gounod presentment of a fashionable demon where he should have been the diabolical Procuolus of a great infernal province, rigid and sardonic. He missed the effect in the whistling song, was almost ludicrous, never the king of darkness, doubt, and scorn; the make-up and black costume minimised him. In the Brocken scene he had little enough chance, as it was understaged; with four ballet girls and four robins in red, tumbling over one another, nothing but a comic effect could result.

The orchestra emphasized the disappointment which Boito has caused and can cause: the chief points were undoubtedly missed. The prologue was taken far too fast and all the subtle contrasts of the music were lost, till, really, the impression received was that of a devil parading to a series of chromatic scales. The other evidences of the Mefistofele motif were also missed or slurred. We do not intend to blame the excellent conductor; but we do consider that he treated the whole work from the other point of view, emphasising its charm, instead of noting sharply the points of sardonic and almost suppressed satire: the omission of these meant the loss of the vitality of the opera. We must note—it is almost a digression—that the "la luna immobile" was also too fast: it should be cold and clear-cut—"languida e espressa" is the marking in the score and it can be one of the most singular and effective portions in the whole opera. In a word, the chief attractive points were missed all through, and yet one hardly feels that anybody was to blame: certainly we rejoiced in Faust's singing, and forgot that this over-emphasised the lesser parts of the scheme.

We should bear in mind that Signor Boito is a poet, with a curious and enquiring turn of mind: he goes back before the Goethe legend, and substitutes "il frate grigio" for the dog; he notes that Faust's first attraction in Helen's eyes is his undoubted metrical knowledge: the daughter of the Immortals is interested in prosody, a wearied Roxane, gained a moment by the studied undulations of the "panache" of a bloodless Cyrano. Again, Boito has written only this one opera, and the unpublished *Nero*; he is before the vigour of Verdi, and far apart from the Saccharine and trumpet-bombs of Puccini and such-like. He is devoid of Wagner, subtle and not prominent; he cannot force us into recognition; and that one opera does not give the "handling," the custom, and experienced use of what a worldly and not an ideal orchestra can give. Stage difficulties have, we understand, obstructed the appearance of *Nero*; the author does not care sufficiently for what he might attain with some degree of compromise, and therefore he is at the mercy of conditions.

A word as to other performances: *Elisir d'Amore* (Donizetti) was charming, light, and amusing. *Tosca* was quite good: Signora Lery was far better than usual, though a shade too rigorous and rough in some parts. *La Traviata* was excellent: Signora de Spada was delicate and realistic. Whatever may be given, and however it may be performed, it is worth while going to the Abbas Theatre to hear her and any one of the four tenors they have. If only these could be engaged at the Khedivial Theatre! The adjudication will be decided in a few days, and what will be the result? Caruso, Malba, and all we were promised last year? Or Signori X, Y, Z, and Signore A, B, C, whom we know so well? Well known and approved in Italian circles? Is it worth while hoping? We had better have all we can from this present company and leave the Khedivial Theatre to its abonnées!

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi).

Marché très calme, peu d'affaires, les valeurs restent stationnaires à leurs cours d'hier.  
L'Agricole est à 9 5/8 acheteurs.  
La National faiblit encore de 3/16 à 25 5/8.  
Les Tramways d'Alexandrie éprouvent une hausse subite sur des demandes qui ne trouvent point de vendeurs: les privilégiés haussent de fr. 6,50 à 186-187, les dividendes de 6 francs à 339-340.  
La Daira se relève de 3/16 à 16 15/16.  
Les Sals & Soda restent à 21.  
La Delta Land est échangée à 3 25/32.  
L'Egyptian Investment, la Land Bank, les Trust et les Batates ont donné lieu à quelques affaires mais n'éprouvent ni hausse ni dépréciation.  
En somme marché toujours très indécis.

## EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

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## INDO-EGYPTIAN COTTON.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Mill Owners Association held in Bombay recently, under the presidency of Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, referring to the exceptional prosperity of the cotton trade, said that, hitherto, the Indian weaving mills had been obliged, owing to inferiority of the cotton grown in the country, to restrict their operations to the coarser cloth, and thus there had always been a limit to their expansion, but, thanks to the Agricultural Department of the Government of Bombay, the future is promising. "The successful growing of Egyptian cotton in Sind," he continued, "has made it evident that it will be possible for us to secure superior stapled cotton in the country. Unfortunately the whole of the quantity grown last year went into the hands of an individual exporting firm at a price which we now know to be much under the value ascertained at Liverpool. Apart from the monetary consideration it is matter for regret that none of that cotton found its way into the open market of Bombay. If it had been sold here many permanent advantages both to the cultivators and to our industry must have been gained. Only about a thousand bales were produced last year, and the cultivation spread over a very scattered area. The facilities of transit were limited and all other circumstances were such that the realization to the cultivators was below what it ought to have been if offered in the central market. Those who were on the spot had the advantage, as it was not worth while for consumers on this side to send out a special cotton selector for such a small quantity. The result has been that owing to the cotton not having been largely tested in the Indian mills neither the cotton merchants nor the manufacturers have any very clear idea as to its real worth. Apart from the loss to the industry, I do not think that this position is to the interest of the cultivators who failed to get the benefit of the central market. I quite appreciate the principle on which the Government Departments act in not interfering at all with the selling of the produce, but this was an exceptional case; for by years of labour and heavy expenditure they succeeded in producing an article which will be a boon to the country and also to the cultivators and it would not have been unreasonable for them in this exceptional case to bring down through their own agency, the results of their labours to a central market like Bombay in order to give to the manufacturers full opportunity of testing the value of the material, and thereby making them permanent competitors in the producing area. This, in my humble opinion, would have secured the best interest of the cultivators. I hope something in this direction may be done next year and that at least some of the quantity produced may find its way to this market. Mr. Lawrence, the Director of Agriculture, who is unwearingly in his efforts to secure the success of these experiments and to whom the credit is due, will not, I have reason to believe, fail to consider this aspect of the question. Within the next three or four years it is expected that a sufficiently large quantity of Indo-Egyptian cotton will be grown which may supply a number of fine count mills. Whether the manufacturing of fine counts would pay as well as our present coarse count mills, is a question, but looking to the enormous demand for finer cloth in India, with cotton grown in the country, and cheap labour, there seems no reason to doubt its giving a fair return. For such purpose we require cheap capital."

## ANCIENT EGYPTIAN STRIKES.

## RECORDS OF LABOUR TROUBLES IN 1400 BEFORE CHRIST.

It is curious to find in the ancient hieroglyphic records of life in Egypt, 4,000 years ago, accounts of labour troubles somewhat similar to those which have arisen in more recent times. In the twentieth dynasty the political decline of Egypt began.

"Constructive works were for the most part suspended for want of supplies; and the labouring population, ill paid from the royal treasury, began to feel the pangs of hunger. Hence proceeded strikes and daily disorders, which the overseers of the workshops resorted in their note books, and then pillage and theft."

"Bands were organized, in which civil employes, officers, workmen, even women, figure indiscriminately, and these set to work to exploit the necropolis. They forced the doors of the tombs that they might carry off the objects of value, the jewels, furniture and gorgeous arms which the piety of the relatives had deposited with the corpses."

In ancient Greece, on the other hand, the day's wages received by the labourers were for the most part very fair.

"Lucian represents the daily wages of an agricultural labourer or gardener, on a remote estate lying near the frontiers of Africa, to have been in the time of Timon, four oboli (1/4 or 1/14 cents). The wages of a porter are the same in Aristophanes, and of a common labourer, who carried dirt, they were three oboli. When Ptolemy sent to the Rhodians 100 house builders, together with 250 labourers, in order to restore the buildings destroyed by an earthquake, he gave them 14 talents annually for their food, three oboli a day for each man."

## NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL CAIRO.

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## COMMERCE IN TURKEY.

## NEW REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN COMPANIES.

A new law which has just been passed in Turkey affecting branches of foreign business in that country has been received with the greatest surprise. This is not the first time that the Porte has occupied itself with a question of this kind.

The Capitulations specify that the Porte shall not, without the consent of the Great Powers, issue laws by which foreigners may be adversely affected. A measure was on the last occasion drafted, after due considerations on the part of the Powers, setting forth the conditions under which foreign companies might carry on operations in Turkey, but that project disappeared in the archives of Yildiz Kiosk, and has not since seen daylight. As a consequence, the foreign companies have continued to work untroubled by any legal regulations. But, according to the new law, so many impediments have been devised that the representatives of all the Powers have lost no time in intimating that they cannot possibly assent to its coming into force. The promulgation of this action will be the more readily appreciated when some of the provisions of the new law are set forth.

Although by the Capitulations the Porte confers on the subjects of foreign sovereigns carrying on business in Turkey special privileges which Turks in business in foreign lands do not possess, it is now sought to exact from the parent company of the Turkish branch a declaration that Turkish branch companies carrying on business in that country shall receive the same treatment. Another paragraph expressly subjects foreign companies "to the laws and regulations" of the Ottoman Empire, which is not unreasonably objected to as a direct repeal of the provisions of the Capitulations. Further, the Porte reserves to itself the right to "control the general operations" of these companies—a phrase which may easily be interpreted very widely by Turkish officials. According to Paragraph 29, all commercial travellers must belong to Turkish nationality.

These are only a few of the new conditions which it is sought to introduce; but as the consent of the Powers has not yet been given to the Porte's application for an increase in the import duties from 5% to 8 per cent., it may safely be assumed that the Powers will utilise every diplomatic weapon to secure a modification of the proposals outlined above.

[The present duty is 8 per cent., not 5 per cent., and it is proposed to raise this to 11 per cent., to meet the expenditure for the Roumelian Reform budget.]

## EUROPEAN ARTISTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Very few good European artists visited Constantinople in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and still fewer were celebrated among the Turks. Now not a single Turk has any idea about the European masters who have visited their country. Bellini is utterly forgotten, and still he was the most famous of all; the only one that had a high position at the Serail, where he spent almost the whole of the year 1480, and which he left overwhelmed with marks of the grace of the Sultan. The Sultan Mohamed, the conqueror of Constantinople, was a very remarkable man. He not only had his own portrait painted by Bellini, but also caused most of the prominent people at his court to do likewise. Yet of all the work done by Bellini in Constantinople, which was probably very considerable, only three pieces are left: the portrait in the Lyndard collection in Venice, and the two famous drawings in the British Museum. To these must now be added a fourth, recently discovered at Constantinople by Mr. F. R. Martin and published in the June number of the "Burlington Magazine." Mr. Martin hopes that further researches will bring to light not only a single Bellini, but a whole album with the portraits of the courtiers of Mohamed the Conqueror, a pendant to the Holbeins at Windsor Castle.

## THE CONGO TRAGEDY.

The Congo Reform Association has, says the "Westminster Gazette," done well in issuing a verbatim translation of the historic five days' Congo debate in the Belgian House of Parliament in February and March last. The report has been annotated by Mr. E. D. Morel, a gentleman who has done excellent service in dragging many of the dark proceedings on the Congo into the light of day. Mr. Morel contends that the debate shows that "a wall of apathy, of ignorance, and of cynicism has to be surmounted in Belgium before reform, if left wholly to Belgium to inaugurate, can be said to be within even measurable distance of realization," and that is no doubt true. But many things that wanted saying badly were plainly proclaimed in the course of the discussion, and something is gained, too, when the official attitude of the apologists of the Congo State can be clearly seen. We trust that the report will be widely read in this country, for, after all that has come and gone, large numbers here still seem strangely apathetic regarding the grim tragedy that is being enacted under the eyes of Belgium in the Dark Continent.

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## DANISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Few Arctic expeditions, if any, have been more carefully planned and prepared than the forthcoming Danish or "Danmark" expedition, as it is officially called. The necessary funds, about 250,000 kr., have been raised partly by a Government grant and partly by private subscriptions. Mr. L. Mylius-Erichsen, the leader of the expedition, distinguished himself by his determined pluck and energy as leader of the Danish Greenland expedition, which made its way across Melville Bay to the Cape York Eskimo settlement on the west coast of Greenland; and he has been universally complimented by Sir Clements Markham, Professor Fridtjof Nansen, and other eminent authorities for the plan he is now about to realize.

Leaving Copenhagen on July 1, the Denmark will proceed to the east coast of Greenland and try to make its way through the ice as far north as possible, further north than where Sabine and Clavering landed in 1823. The first problem which presents itself to Mylius-Erichsen will be to ascertain whether Eskimo are to be found further north; if not, what has become of them, and by what route have the Eskimo made their way to East Greenland. From the place of landing the expedition will proceed by sledges along the east coast, winter en route, and push ahead to the northernmost point of Greenland, the most northerly land in the world. This, in Mylius-Erichsen's opinion, is the most favourable place from which to make an attempt at the Pole; the latitude is a high one, about 84 deg., and, what is of the greatest importance, these parts are singularly rich in game, musk ox, ice-bear, etc., a fact which will enable a sledge expedition for the Pole to set out with strong, fresh dogs, fed on natural food. The expedition will return to the ship in time to winter there the second year.

The most interesting and adventurous undertaking of the whole expedition yet remains—namely, what Mylius-Erichsen, who is not given to strong expressions, himself calls the fairly daring plan of traversing, by means of ski, dog-sledges, and automobile, the inland ice of Greenland on the broadest portion of this continent. Nansen's famous crossing of Greenland took place much further south, where Greenland is much narrower; and Peary, who followed the northern slopes, had the great advantage of being in touch with the coast.

Mylius-Erichsen's plan is this: About March, 1908, he sets out, accompanied by one of his staff and two Greenlanders, belonging to the crew, the other members of the expedition, with fully-loaded sledges, going with him the first third of the journey. When they return, Mylius-Erichsen and his three followers proceed into the entirely unknown "ice-domes" of the interior of Greenland, which rises to as much as 10,000 ft. above the level of the sea. It is completely devoid of vegetable and animal life, and here one of the northern hemisphere's cold-poles is supposed to be found. At the coldest season the ice can probably not live there. Therefore Mylius-Erichsen has chosen the months of March, April, and May for this expedition. By means of ski, dog-sledges, and motor-car, which Nansen thinks can be used there with advantage, Mylius-Erichsen hopes to compass this exceedingly venturesome journey in about two months and a half.

From the west coast the four men proceed by a special vessel to a place on the southern part of Greenland's east coast, where they join the Denmark, which has in the meantime gone further south, and return to Denmark. The expedition numbers 22 Danes as well as two German scientists, all specially fitted for the work, officers, artists, scientists, etc., some of them members of former Greenland expeditions, and all will be treated alike, receiving the same pay, etc. Motor-boats and wireless telegraphy will be special features of the equipment.

## "OUR CONSULS."

In view of the article which recently appeared in our columns on this subject, the following letter, which has been sent to the "Manchester Guardian," is of interest:

Sir,—So much has been written lately on the shortcomings of our Consuls abroad that it is indeed a signal pleasure to find in a consular report advice to British merchants that can at least be understood, even though not easily followed out. I refer to the report just issued on the State of Rio Grande for 1905. It consists of seven pages of the usual statistics, and includes a paragraph headed "Hints to Merchants," from which I extract the following:—"All catalogues should be in Portuguese, with metric weights and measures, and local currency prices, subject to the fluctuations of exchange."

In order, I suppose, to encourage British merchants to follow out the advice of quoting in foreign currency, our Consul proceeds to say:—"One of the greatest difficulties that the importer has to contend with is the unstable currency of the country; throughout the year under review the value of the milreis has varied more than 55 per cent." It will be seen from these extracts what the Consul intends to convey to us. One thing, however, he has omitted to state, and that is how, in the face of the facts he has given us, could the British merchant keep out of the Bankruptcy Court if he were even to attempt to sell on the basis proposed by our Consul.

Still, perhaps we ought not to grumble at the official publication of such proposals as those of the Consul of Rio Grande, since it is evidently only by making public the erroneous opinions in many of our consular reports that the consular reform which is agitating the various Chambers of Commerce in the kingdom will be brought about.—Yours, &c., Manchester, 2nd June. BEKAY.

## The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office: 3, George Street, Edinburgh.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £11,300,000  
GENERAL REVENUE ... £1,450,000  
CLAIMS PAID ... £24,375,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:  
S. R. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.  
R. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.  
BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria.  
A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.

## SPORT AND PLAY.

## BRITISH RIFLE CLUB (ALEX.)

A match, shot off last Saturday, between a team from the Eastern Telegraph Coy's Staff and one drawn from the other members of the club, resulted in favour of the former, as per undermentioned scores. The poor scoring is chiefly due to the new wind gauge slide being used for the first time by most of the competitors, who found considerable difficulty with it at first.

## R. T. C. STAFF.

	300 yards	500 yards	600 yards	Total
R. H. Inceled	27	28	25	80
W. B. Carlisle	25	25	26	76
R. Murchland	23	26	26	76
W. Broomfield	22	26	26	74
W. G. Jacob	22	27	22	71
H. Ash	30	22	19	71
G. D. Lovell	16	24	38	68
C. H. Glassepole	21	18	23	62
	186	198	194	578

## CLUB TEAM.

	300 yards	500 yards	600 yards	Total
C. Robertson	27	27	22	76
L. H. Rickards	25	26	22	73
H. Waddington	24	24	22	70
W. J. Tooley	29	18	20	67
P. Schilizzi	21	18	26	65
Y. P. Donovon	26	21	10	57
D. Allen	19	13	22	53
J. Mellor	20	12	13	45
	191	158	157	506

## KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

## REGATTA.

The handicap for to-morrow's regatta is the same as last week.  
Class I. Course A. Class II. Course M.  
The Rosamund, having been altered, now rates 35, and starts 3 min. ahead of the scratch boat, viz., at 3.57 with the Calypso.  
The Ram. C.C.C.'s rating, 31.2, starts with the Iskandiriyah at 4 p.m.

## "THE PORTREEVE."

(EDEN PHILLIPOTS.)

This is a story of Devonshire, the fair County of Western England, whose folk and scenery are depicted with much sympathy and poetic insight. The district in which the story is mainly centred is Dartmoor, with its hills of Yes Tor and High Willhays and the river valley round about. The interest also centres in the little town of Okehampton. The book is a remarkably sincere and convincing study of English country life, and its characters bear the impress of reality. (Nunin's Library, price 2/6s. or 1 mark 50.)

## Calendar of Coming Events.

**ALEXANDRIA.**  
June.  
Tues. 12 Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sun days 11—1 also).  
Maserini's Menagerie. Behind G. P. O. 9.  
Alhambra. Italian operetta company in "Granatieri".  
Wed 13 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.  
Thurs. 14 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. First Public Auction. 10.  
A. S. C. ground. Third Summer Meeting. 3.30.  
Sat. 16 Mustafa Range, B. R. C. (Alex.) Deliberate firing Competition and Practice. 3.30.  
A. S. C. ground. Third Summer Meeting (second day.) 3.30.  
San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10.  
Sun. 17 Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.  
Thurs. 21 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. Second Public Auction. 10.

## CAIRO.

June.  
Tues. 12 Babekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.  
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.  
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.  
New Theatre Abbas. Italian Opera Company. 9.  
Fri. 15 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.  
Babekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.  
Sat. 16 Continental Hotel. Concert in aid of widow and children of late Sergt. Major Smith. R.E. 9.30.  
Sun. 17 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.  
Shepherd's. Old Wellingtonians' Dinner. 8.30.

## Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30.	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, the advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

**AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.**  
A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN Typewriting Agency.**  
19, Boulevard de Ramleh, ONLY ENGLISH TYPEWRITING OFFICE in Alexandria. Typewriting by copy or by dictation. "Denmore" Typewriter, (Official Typewriter of the St. Louis Exhibition). "Success" Typewriter Supplies at London prices. Cleaning and refitting of all Typewriters. 26682A—6-6-906

**A LOUER,** jolie chambre meublée avec lumière électrique. S'adresser rue Misalla N° 5 rez-de-chaussée. 280892-3-3

**A LOUER.** Maison meublée avec jardin à Ibrahimieh, du 15 Juillet au 20 Septembre 1906. Prix modéré. S'adresser au N° 28097 au Bureau de l'"Egyptian Gazette". 28097-6-1

**BLICK TYPEWRITERS.** Nos. 5, 49, No. 7 et 11, W.T. Ramses, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 85. 31-3-906A

**DAD-NAHEIM,** Germany, Villa Waldsee, (English Pension). Garden, Lift. Waters renowned for treatment of heart, gout, rheumatism, nerves, etc. Terms moderate. 28018-52-10

**DEMOISELLE** cherche place dans une famille pour voyager. S'adresser No. 28072 bureau de l'"Egyptian Gazette". 28072-6-4

**FOR SALE.** The ornamental plants and flowers of a garden, now being built over. Apply between 3.30 and 6 p.m. to N. Skenderiannis, Ibrahimieh. 28077-3-3

**GOOD FOREMAN PRINTER** required; must be trustworthy. Apply, sending copies of testimonials, to Bougeye, Suez. 28091-6-2

**GEBILDETES** junges Mädchen (Hamburg) sucht Stellung für sofort in gutem Hause; spricht fließend Englisch (3 Jahre England) gute Zeugnisse. H. P. P.O.B. 291, Cairo. 28088-3-2

**WANTED.** Smart Storekeeper for large engineering works. Applicants must have thorough knowledge of English, French, and Arabic. Good salary to suitable man. Apply, P.O.B. No. 349, Alexandria. 28070-6-4

**WHISKY.** Wanted by the proprietors an agent in Egypt for a high class Scotch whisky. Exceptional opportunity for an energetic firm. Apply in first instance, J. D. Carr, "Egyptian Gazette", Alexandria. 28090-6-2

**YOUNG MAN** (21) well experienced in engineering mechanical terms; good storekeeper, salesman, etc.; thorough knowledge of English, French, Italian, and Arabic. Apply, No. 28,098, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28098-8-1

## Bella Vista Hotel.

This excellent hotel, which includes also a hydropathic establishment, is situated in the highest part of modern Jaffa, close to the sea, and commands a magnificent view of the old town. It supplies every home comfort, has a large salon and airy bedrooms, promenade, and a cuisine suited to all tastes. It is within easy walking distance of the station and quay. Moderate charges.  
The Hydropathic Department, which is furnished with all necessary baths and electrical apparatus, is under the care of a skilful diploma physician, whose efficacious treatments have already rendered invaluable help to many sufferers. 28052-30-7

## Instrumental Concerts

Every Night on the Verandah of the Windsor Hotel. ALEXANDRIA. FROM 6 TO 12 P.M. 5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah.

## Davies Bryan &amp; Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS CAIRO.  
ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS, ALEXANDRIA.  
AND 35-37 NOBLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## LADIES &amp; GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Speciality in Cairo. Dressmaking, Costumes. Blouses, Skirts, Dust cloaks, Veilings, Corsets &c.

## TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

## MEN'S TAILORING.

Dress Suits, Lounge Suits, Breeches, &c.

Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving, comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Drills, Worsteds, Fancy Vesting, &c. All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by experienced English Cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

## GENTS' OUTFITTING.

The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing Gowns, Soft double collars.

The best makes only in Hosiery and Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets, Caps, Turbouches.

## Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Rugs, &c.

Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent Razor Straps and Shaving Brushes.

## ATHLETIC GOODS.

A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung Rackets, Squash Rackets and Balls. Tennis Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs, Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents', in the best English makes. Stock is now completed by large deliveries.

Stohwassen, Leggings and other makes. Fox's spiral Putties.

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1: A SPECIALITY.

## Household Linen

at specially reduced prices.

Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins, Tablecloths, Viegillas, Flannellettes, Ceylon Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS, MIRRORS (HAND and SHAVING). FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS, STATIONERY &c., &c.

## Davies Bryan &amp; Co.

Cairo & Alexandria. 14-10



## EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Esperanza, sailed on the 2nd June :  
Various, 2,162 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Maria Teresa, sailed on the 4th June :  
Various, 160 barrels beer, 6 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Alexandria, sailed on the 5th June :  
Various, 1,750 bags rice, 200 bags coffee, 1 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Vassiliada Olga, sailed on the 6th June :  
Various, 20 bags rice, 160 empty barrels, 2 packages sundries

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

## CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, June 11, 1.0 p.m.  
Sales of the day... bales 7,000  
Of which Egyptian... 100  
American new maize, Spot per cental... 4/9 1/2  
Amer. futures (July-August)... 5.80  
(Nov.-Dec.)... 5.62  
American middling... 6.05  
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (June) 10 11/64  
" " " " (July) 9 62/64  
" " " " (Aug.) 9 56/64  
" " " " (Nov.) 8 49/64  
Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)... 9 1/2  
" " good fair... 10 2/6  
" " good... 11 4/16  
" " fully good fair... 10 10/16  
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs)... 4.86 1/2  
LONDON, June 11.  
Consols (July)... 89 1/2  
Egyptian United... 104 1/2  
Private Discount 3 m. Bank bills... 3 1/2 %

NEW-YORK, June 11.  
Spot Cotton... 11.25  
American Futures (July)... 10.72  
" " (August)... 10.59  
" " (November)... 10.46  
" " (December)... 10.51  
Cable transfers... dol. 4.86 1/2  
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... bales 4,000  
NEW ORLEANS, June 11.  
Cotton Spot... 11 2/16  
Futures July... 11.25  
" August... 10.85  
LIVERPOOL, June 11.  
American futures (July-August)... 5.84

LONDON, June 11.  
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)... 30 -  
Private discount (3 month bills)... 3 1/2 %  
Consols (July)... 89 1/2  
Egyptian United... 104 1/2  
Turkish Unifed... 95 1/2  
Rio Tinto... 67 1/2  
New Daira... 17 -  
Agricultural Bank... 9 1/2  
National Bank of Egypt... 25 1/2  
Rand Mines New... 6 1/2  
Chartards of B. Africa... 1 17/32  
Nile Valley Gold Mine... New 11/32  
New Egyptians... 1 14/32  
The Western Oasis Corporation 20/32 premium  
Delta Light (Bearer shares)... 101 -  
Egyptian Railway... 103 -  
Ottoman Defence... 103 -  
Italian 4 1/2 %... 105 -  
Greek Monopoly... 53 1/2  
Greek Rent 4 1/2 %... 41 -  
Ottoman Bank... 16 1/2  
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (June 6 10/16 quiet  
German Beet Sugar (June)... 8/0 1/2  
PARIS, June 11.  
Banque d'Athènes... 778 -  
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 1159 -  
Crédit Lyonnais... 658 -  
Comptoir National d'Escompte... 216 -  
Land Bank of Egypt... 677 -  
Ottoman Bank... 216 -  
Lots Turcs... 25.17  
Cheques on London... 24 1/2  
Sugar White No. 3 (June)... 174 -  
Banque de Salonique... 174 -

## RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

## RECEIPTS

du dim. 3 juin 1906 au samedi 9 juin 1906  
Billets Abonnements et Divers  
L.E. L.E. L.E.  
An. cour. 1108 237  
" der. 838 177  
Augment. 270 60  
Dim. 23  
TOTAL.—Année cour. 1345; année dernière 1038; augmentation 307

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 9 juin 1906  
Billets Abonnements et Divers  
L.E. L.E. L.E.  
Année cour. 29378 2960 6320  
" der. 28479 2727 4538  
Augment. 5899 233 1782  
TOTAL.—Année courante 38,658; année dernière 30,744; augmentation 7,914.

## ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dim. 3 juin au samedi 9 juin 1906  
Billets Abonnements et Divers  
L.E. L.E. L.E.  
Année cour. 1502 181 1693  
" der. 1275 160 1435  
Augment. 227 21 248

du 1er janvier au samedi 9 juin 1906  
Billets Abonnements et Divers  
L.E. L.E. L.E.  
Année cour. 28,716 2933 31,649  
" der. 23,896 2337 26,233  
Augment. 4,820 596 5,416

## TELEGRAMME HAVAS

## BOURSE du 11 juin 1906

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE  
PARIS  
Rente Française 3 %... Fr. 98 30  
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée... 106 40  
Extérieur espagnol... 96 65  
Russe consolidé... 80 20  
Actions de Suez... 4645 -  
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 778 -  
Crédit Lyonnais... 1158 -  
Comptoir National d'Escompte... -  
Banque Ottomane... 677 -  
Land Bank of Egypt... 216 -  
Banque d'Athènes... 156 -  
Banque d'Abyssinie... 161 -  
Crédit Franco-Egyptien... 130 -  
Change sur Londres... 25 17  
LONDRES  
Consolidés anglais... £ 89 1/2  
Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 4, Berlin 5 %

## ASSOCIATION

## COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

Le comité de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises a fixé, comme suit, pour ce jour, le prix de compensation ordinaire :

Cotons F.G.F.Br.  
Novembre Tal. 16 13/16  
Janvier " 16 9/16  
Mars " 16 13/16  
Juillet " 21 -  
Août " 21 3/16  
Graines de coton  
Nov.-Déc.-Jan P.T. 62 1/2  
Juin " 69 1/4  
Juillet " 69 3/4  
Août " 70 1/4  
Fèves Saidi  
Sept.-Oct. P.T. 130  
Bourse Khédiviale, le 7 juin 1906.  
N.B.—Dans cette liquidation sont comprises les opérations jusqu'à 1h. p.m. de ce jour.  
Paiement le lundi 11 courant.

## NOLIS

RAUL  
Céréales... Shgs. 1/3 -  
Tourteaux... 5/ -  
Graines de coton... 6/ -  
Oignons... -

LONDRES  
Céréales... Shgs. 1/3 -  
Tourteaux... 5/ -  
Graines de coton... 6/ -  
Oignons... -

PORTS DIRECTS  
Graines de coton... Shgs. 7/6 - 8/6  
Céréales... 1/6 - 1/9

LIVERPOOL  
Coton... Shgs. 11/ -  
Céréales... 1/3 -  
Tourteaux... 5/6 -  
Graines de coton... 6/6 -  
Oignons... -

CONTINENT  
(NANTES-DUNKERQUE)  
Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr. 10 -  
" (Nantes) " 10 -  
Fèves... 11 -  
Oignons... -

MARSEILLE  
Fèves... Fr. 7 1/2 - 8 -  
Graines de coton... 7 1/2 - 8 -

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES  
Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise,  
Gènes Marseille Fr. 2 -  
Barcelone... 2.35  
Le Havre... 3 -  
Dunkerque... 2.50  
Anvers... 2 -  
Hambourg... 20 - à 22.50  
St.-Petersbourg... 25 -  
New-York... 25 -  
Bombay... 30 -  
Alexandrie, le 7 juin 1906

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, May 5, 1906.

Consols... 89 1/2 @ -  
Russian fours... 81 -  
" New Loan... 11 1/2 -  
Abyssinia Bank... 1/2 dis -  
Agricultural Banks... 9 1/2 -  
" Preferred... 10 1/2 -  
" 3 1/2 % Bonds... 93 -  
Anglo-Egyptian Bank... 13 -  
Central Egypt Exp. Co... 15 -  
Crédit Foncier d'Egypte... 15 -  
Corporation of Western Egypt... 16 -

Daira Sugar 4 % Deb... 4 1/2 -  
Daira Sanieh Ord... 17 -  
" Deferred... 102 - 104  
Delta Pref... 13 -  
" Deferred... 10 - 12  
Delta Lands... 4 -  
Egyptian Estates... 1 -  
" Estates Deferred... 9 - 10  
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd... 4 -  
Egypt. Trust & Invest... 5 -  
" Land and General Trust... par -  
Eridia... 1 -  
Fatira... 1 -  
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co... 1 -  
Land Bank of Egypt... 8 -  
Mysore Reefs... 1 -  
New Egyptian Co... 1 -  
National Bank... 25 - 26  
Nile Valley... 7 - 8  
" "Blk 'E'... 1 -  
N. Nile Valley... 2 - 4  
Salt & Soda... 1 1/2 -  
Sudan Exploration... 2/6 - 3/6  
Sudan Gold... 1 -  
Um Ru Gold Mine... 1 -  
United Africans Exp... 1 -  
Union Foncière d'Egypte... 6 -  
Egypt. Invest. & Agency... 1 -  
Egyptian Markets... 1 -  
Egyptian Sudan Mines... 1 -

## Allen, Alderson &amp; Co.

## LIMITED.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR  
MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN.  
Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills.  
Patent Thibben making Threshing Machines.

MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM.  
Cotton Ginning Machinery.  
MESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS.  
Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries.

THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON.  
Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.  
MESSRS. CAMMELL, LAIRD & CO., LD., OF SHEFFIELD.  
Steel Ralls, springs, buffers, &c. — Patent sand blast files.

MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON.  
Steam and Manual Fire Engines.  
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & CO., LD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.  
The Camel Brand Belting, etc., etc.

## Ratner's Safes.

THE ENGELBERG RICE HULLER.

MESSRS. A. RANSOME & CO., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT.  
Wood Working Machinery and Appliances.  
McCORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS.  
PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.  
Horse Hoos, Seed, Drills, etc., etc.

OLIVER PLOUGHS.  
Agent in Cairo : M. A. FATTUCCI.  
Agent in Khartoum : RIETI & BERTELLI.

## DIXON BROS. &amp; HUTCHINSON, Ltd.

## MOTOR BOATS &amp; PETROL MOTORS.

Special Designs for Nile, Canals, Business, and Pleasure Boats  
Works : SOUTHAMPTON. Sole Agents for Egypt and the Sudan : J.C. WILCOCKS & CO.  
28021-31.5-907

## Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., Limited.

Connections made with the most important trains of the State Railway in the Province of Behera, Gharbieh, Dakahlieh, Charkeh, and Galoubieh. Through service for goods between all stations of the Company and over 100 principal stations of the State Railway in Upper and lower Egypt. Goods may also be through-booked from or to any station on Helwan Railway. The Company has 90 stations opened for public Telegraph Service in conjunction with all offices of the Government Telegraph Department. For time tables, tariffs and information apply to the offices at Cairo, Alexandria, Damanhour, Tanta, Zagazig or Saida Zenab.

	A.M.	TELEGRAM BRANCH	P.M.
Bah-el-Louk dep.	6.20	8.5	9.10 10.10 12.10
Helwan... arr.	7.7	8.49	9.45 10.47 12.45
Helwan... dep.	8.25	7.50	8.15 9.10 10.10 12.10
Bah-el-Louk arr.	7.10	8.20	9.00 9.45 10.47 12.47

## STEINEMANN, MABARDI &amp; Co

## The Egyptian Engineering Stores.

MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, ALEXANDRIA  
Sole Agents for Egypt, Asia Minor and Syria for

Messrs. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, Lincoln, Portable & fixed Engines & Boilers, Corn mills, Threshing, Strawbrusing & Cutting Machines.  
Messrs. GALLOWAYS, LTD., Manchester.—The Largest Boiler Works in the World.  
WALTER A. WOOD, Mowing and Reaping Machine Co. Housick Falls, N.Y. (America)  
Reapers, Mowers, Harvesters & Rakes.

PIQUET & Co., Lyons.—French Steam Engines.  
AVELING & PORTER, LIMITED, Rochester.—Steam Rollers and Steam Ploughs.  
LES TANNERIES LYONNAISES, Oullins (Rhône).—Best Leather Belting.

E. S. HINDLEY, Burton, Dorset.—Vertical Engines and Boilers, specially designed for driving Electric Dynamoes & Centrifugal Pumps, etc., etc.

HILLAIET-HUGUOT, Paris.—Electricians.  
L. DUMONT, Paris.—Centrifugal pumps.  
R. F. & E. TURNER, LTD., Ipswich.—Flour Mills.

21188-24.5.906

## PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"SIMPLE FACILE"  
Coton Liv. Juil. P.T. 13 3/4 à 15 -  
" Nov. " 15 - 16 1/4  
Gr. de cot. " Juil. " 1 25/40 " 1 30/40  
" 3 mois " 2 15/40 " 2 10/40

"STELLAGE"  
Coton Liv. Juil. P.T. 25 - à 26 10/40  
" Nov. " 30 - 31 10/40  
Gr. de cot. " Juil. " 3 20/40 " 3 30/40  
" 3 mois " 4 30/40 " 5 -

"DOUBLE"  
Coton Liv. Juil. P.T. 10 - à 10 25/40  
" Nov. " 11 10/40 " 11 35/40  
Gr. de cot. " Juil. " 1 5/40 " 1 10/40  
" 3 mois " 1 15/40 " 1 20/40

## EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Monday, 11th June, 1906.

OUTWARDS.  
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

FROM

The Company's Offices. Postal Telegraph Offices.

H. M. H. M.

London 10 38  
Liverpool 12 -  
Manchester 10 -  
Glasgow 10 -  
Other Provincial Offices 31

Established 1891. Telegrams "EVANS, Port Said"

CHARLES EVANS.  
Passenger, Shipping, Custom House and Forwarding Agent  
Royal Chambers, PORT SAID.

Strict personal attention guaranteed. 27042-31-12-906  
AGENT FOR "THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

APIOL H. DES  
D'S JORET & HOMOLLE  
GUERIT RETARDS, DOULEURS  
SUPPRESSIONS DES EPOQUES

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